HANDICAPPED.

The man who started to run a race in chains and fetters would be visibly handicapped. No one would expect him to succeed. The man who rules the race of life when his digestive and nutritive organs are diseased is equally handicapped. In the one case his strength is overweighted, in the other it is undermined. Success demands that we be at all else a sound stomach.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When this is done food is perfectly digested and assimilated and the body receives strength in the only way in which strength can be given—by the nutrition derived from digested and assimilated food.

"The praise I would like to give your Golden Medical Discovery" I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes Jonas Ammon, Esq., of Amply Mills, Bath Co., Virginia. "I was taken with what our neighbors here said was Indigestion. I doctored with the best around here and found no relief. I wrote to you and you sent me a question blank to fill out, and I did so, and you then advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took three bottles and I felt so good that I stopped, being cured. I have no symptoms of gastric trouble or indigestion now."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent *free* on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TEXANETTES.

Galveston will have a fair.

Texarkana will have a trolley line.

Abilene is to have a new national bank.

A knife. Willingham was jailed at Mason. He gave himself up.

Court of criminal appeals holds that trading in futures is illegal.

Mount Calm has 286 children of scholastic age, a gain of fifty over last year.

Tulia National bank, capital stock $25,000, has been authorized to do business.

By a vote of 179 to 25 Arlington decided to issue $12,000 bonus for school purposes.

Hopkins County Old Settlers' association will hold its annual meeting at Sulphur Springs.

One oil company has collected over $00,000 barrels of the [illegible] product at Spindletop Heights.

The Bonham [illegible] mills are making [illegible] to New York and other [illegible] every week.

Culberson has been invited to Hall, New York, to make [illegible] Fourth of July.

Near Cryer Creek, Na[illegible]ado Hampton was [illegible] arrested.

British Ma[illegible] of Knights of Py[illegible] its annual meet[illegible] was a large at[illegible] unto death.

[illegible]nation to oil, an expert from [illegible] has never been examining some [illegible] a cattle mining property in [illegible] the gir[illegible] serious [illegible].

The 2966 children of scholastic [illegible] a gain of 113 over last year. [illegible]mber two are blind and three deaf and dumb.

The body of an unknown man was found hanging to a limb near Sulphur Springs. He is thought to have been suspended three months.

Edgar Parris, recently from Tennessee, shot and killed himself with a pistol at the home of his brother, fifteen miles south of Silverton.

The blacksmithing department of Guenther's foundry and machine shops at San Antonio was nearly fire destroyed. The pattern room was damaged $15,000.

An artesian well is to be bored on the jail lot at Fort Worth by the commissioners of Tarrant county. It is hoped that a daily supply of 1000 gallons will be obtained.

George Willingham is charged with killing his brother-in-law, John Ferris, at Katemey, Mason county. Ferris' head was severed from the body and the latter hacked to pieces with

During the excitement attendant on an effort to capture a negro burglar at the residence of T. E. Grayham at McKinney, Mrs. Grayham fired at the miscreant. The bullet struck Marshal Burk in the abdomen.

The gross receipts of the Dallas postoffice during the month of May were $15,899; against $15,810 for the corresponding month of last year. This is an increase of $492.

The annual meeting of the Railway Superintendents' Association of Texas was held at Houston. C. B. Peck was elected treasurer. Most important business was the per diem charge for foreign cars.

Since the discovery of asphalt in the vicinity of Waters Station, Travis county, land has advanced in value $100 per acre. Some eastern experts pronounce the quality the finest on the American continent. It weights twelve pounds to a gallon.

Hon. J. W. Bailey has advised the Denton County Blooded Stock and Fair association that he will be unable to deliver the opening address on Sept. 28. Congressman Lanham has been invited to make the address.

Texas spends $20 because made application to the "pound" for a new [illegible] delivery. Notification has been received by the postmaster that the request has been granted and three [illegible] will be put on Seat. 1.

Come From Abroad

SLIPPING INTO THE SEA.

Inverness is Going, But It May be Quite a Long Time Yet.

Inverness, the capital of the Highlands, is threatened with a terrible calamity, according to Mr. Davidson of Birmingham, an authority in seismology. It is known of geologists that Inverness occupies a most interesting position at the outlet of the great crack, or crevasse, in the geological formation of the northern part of the island, which, as the Caledonian canal, cuts the country in two, says Pearson's Weekly.

Dr. Davidson warns the inhabitants of Inverness to be prepared for earthquakes periodically. The earth's crust in the Inverness district is gradually slipping seaward and Loch Ness (one of the chain of lakes which form the canal) in a few hundreds of thousands of years" will be part of the sea.

COMES TO TEACH JAPANESE

Eminent Scholar to Occupy Chair at Chicago University.

Shortly after the announcement that it would add the study of Russian to its curriculum, the University of Chicago followed it with the statement that it had decided to admit

the study of Japanese also. Ghenichiro Yoshioka of Tokio was chosen as instructor. He is a cultured Japanese and speaks several languages fluently. The advancement of Japan among the commercial nations of the world led the faculty to introduce the study of the language, and it is expected that the new department will almost immediately spring into popularity.

HER MIND STILL CLOUDED.

American Beauty Suffers Under Insinuations of London Artist.

Miss Helen Vanderbilt-Wackerman, the young and beautiful American model whose mind gave way last November under excitement and distress caused by the allegations of the artist, Herbert von Herkomer, has arrived at New York from London.

"I want to paint the pictures of the most beautiful woman I have ever seen in my life," Herkomer is reported as saying after he first met Miss Wackerman.

The young beauty was persuaded to sit for a picture. For this she visited awhile the artist's home. Then followed the abrupt request by Herko-

mer that Miss Wackerman leave his home. He refused explanation.

Miss Wackerman was stunned by the artist's insinuations. Immediately afterward she apprised her friends in London of the treatment accorded her. Letters were sent to Herkomer demanding explanation and vindication of the young woman's character, but all were accorded the same treatment —they were ignored.

A special trip was finally made by Mrs. Wackerman to her home in Buffalo, with a view of securing funds from her husband, John Vanderbilt Wackerman, with which to prosecute a suit, but the matter was later dropped. Miss Wackerman's mind has never fully recovered."

China Needs Schools.

Those who discuss the times are, says the Shen Pao, constantly deploring the decline of education in every corner of the land, and educate the people. This is the sovereign remedy for wisdom and morals. At first only a few advanced thinkers held these views. But soon those nearest the throne adopted their views. The throne issued the cry for schools was becoming universal and hence educational edicts were issued for reformed schools.

These edicts merely revive the ancient school system of China.—Shanghai Mercury.

Monument to Early Settler.

Cuttychunk is shortly to have a monument to the memory of Bartholomew Gosnold, who landed in Cape Cod on May 15, 400 years ago.

In the Public Eye

RUSSELL SAGE NOT ILL.

Great Financier Says He is in Fair Physical Condition.

"Pretty to'lable, thank you, for a youth of my tender years," was what Russell Sage had to say about his

health after he had returned from a drive in Central Park, New York, with Mrs. Sage. Mr. Sage took the drive on the advice of his physician, who finding his patient chipper, concluded that the best medicine Mr. Sage could take would be a drive in the fine weather.

Accordingly, Mrs. Sage's victoria was ordered around to the house and she and Mr. Sage drove for something more than an hour. When he got back Mr. Sage was sure he felt much better than he had felt in a month.

HEAD OF NEW CABINET.

French Senator Has Been Chosen for Prominent Position.

Senator Jean Louis Combes, who has been selected as the new prime minister of France, has been prominent in French politics since 1876, when he made his first race for membership in the chamber. He was born at Castres, in Tarn, in 1830, and early accumulated a fortune in business. In the beginning of his career he had considerable difficulty in securing his election to the national legislature. Since then he has been a prominent

figure in the chamber and the senate, and has numerous friends in both bodies.

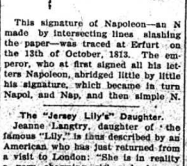
Patti Still in Capital Voice.

"Be careful of your high notes," said Adelina Patti's mother when the diva was yet a mere girl. The daughter wisely took the advice and to that fact attributes a great deal of her wonderful success. She sang recently at a London concert and the critics were unanimous in reference to the extraordinary preservation of a voice which has been thrilling hearers for over forty years. One veteran writer declared that her notes seemed as resonant and powerful as when she first astonished London.

A Practical Philanthropist.

For a number of years Charles F. Lummis, the California author and editor, has been quietly carrying on a missionary work of his own. Every year he takes two Indian children for education, looks after them with the closest attention and replaces them with two more when the twelve months have expired. The children remain at his home—all through the year.

A Famous "N."



This signature of Napoleon—an N made by intersecting lines slashing the paper—was traced at Erfurt on the 13th of October, 1813. The emperor, who at first signed all his letters Napoleon, abridged little by little his signature, which became in turn Napol, and Nap, and then simple N.

The "Jersey Lily's" Daughter.

Jeanne Langtry, daughter of the famous "Lily," is thus described by an American who has just returned from a visit to London: She is really a very charming girl and has a bright future ahead of her, for she will-ere long ved Ian Malcolm, a member of parliament and a very wealthy man. Miss Langtry has been very well treated since the day of her debut in fashionable society and everything will wish her happiness. She is, if anything, prettier than the "Jersey Lily" when the Lily was at her best."

Newspaper Man and Diplomat.

Charles Burdett Hart, United States minister to Colombia, who is now enjoying a vacation at home, describes himself as a "reformed" newspaper man. The reform seems to be only skin deep, as whenever he abandons diplomacy he will resume writing. He was for many years a Washington correspondent and was afterward editor of an important newspaper in Wheeling, W. Va. He is an excellent Spanish scholar and he has accumulated a wonderful library relating to the republic of Colombia.

Men of Prominence

MISTAKE A LAWYER MADE.

Recorder Smyth Not the Unjust Judge He Was Reported to Be.

In an after-dinner speech at a banquet in New York the other day a well-known lawyer related this story of the late Recorder Smyth, who was for so long a time a terror to the evil-doers of the metropolis.

A young man came before him upon a grave charge and was accompanied by a lawyer in whose judgment the recorder had little confidence. The moment the accused was called upon to plead he jumped up hastily and said: "Guilty, your honor." The recorder knew he had a fair defense and, calling him close to the bar, said to him in a friendly manner: "Now, tell me who told you to plead guilty?" "Me lawyer, your honor." "Why did he tell you that?" "Because he said if me case ever came up before that outer hatchet face with the big nose I'd be sent up for life sure, and the best I could do was to fall on the mercy of the court." Judge Smyth entered a plea of "not guilty," ordered the case to be heard and at its conclusion the young man was discharged.

DEAN OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Dr. Von Holleben, German Ambassador, Now Holds Two Positions.

Dr. Theodore von Holleben, who has become dean of the diplomatic corps,

arrived in Washington Nov. 29, 1897, as the plenipotentiary from Germany, and at once captured everybody who met him. The new dean is a handsome man, somewhat over 50, who has all the dignity of the scholar, and the grace of the elegant man of the world. He studied the arts and the sciences at Bonn and Heidelberg, and nearly thirty years ago he began his diplomatic career at Tokio. He has served in numerous important posts, and Washington people hope he will remain there indefinitely.

NEW HEAD OF PRINCETON.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson Chosen President of Famous University.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, who has just been chosen president of Princeton University, in the place of Dr. Francis L. Patton, is a well-known jurist, historian and man of letters, and at present professor of jurisprudence and politics in Princeton. He was born at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856. His father, Joseph R. Wilson, was a prominent divine of the Southern Presbyterian church, and was himself a native of Ohio. Woodrow Wilson studied in the primary schools of Atlanta, Ga., and was later a student in Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1879. In 1888 he became a

member of the faculty of Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., and twelve years ago was called to the chair of jurisprudence here. Dr. Wilson has published "The State Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," "An Old Master and Other Political Essays," "Mere Literature," and "George Washington," a historical and biographical study of the first American president. The new head of Princeton is a fine scholar and eminently qualified for the post, for he is about to assume.

Millionaires in a Quarrel.

Henry F. Crocker, the San Francisco millionaire, accusses his cousin, William H. Crocker, millionaire, of joining with Prince Andre Poniatowski in swindling him out of $88,476. William H. Crocker is head of the Crocker-Woolworth National Bank. He and Prince Poniatowski married sisters and are very chummy.

Discovery of Ancient Poems.

Dr. Dr. Schubert of Berlin thinks that he has discovered several unknown poems of Sappho in a sixth or seventh century manuscript among the Egyptian papyri in the Berlin museum. The manuscript is much damaged, but two of the poems, showing new metrical combinations, have been deciphered already.

Library of Congress.

The library of congress ranks sixth among the libraries of the world in its present contents. France has the largest, England next, then comes Russia, and Germany follows with her libraries in Munich, Berlin and Strasburg, the last-named holding almost equal rank with ours in Washington.

In South Africa

CHIEF IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Gen. Lyttelton is to Be in Command of the British Forces.

Gen. Neville Gerald Lyttelton, who will remain in charge of the British forces in South Africa pending the

temporary adjustment of the peace, has been in command of the fourth division for the past two years. He entered the army in 1865, and after serving for a time in Canada he became an aid of Lord Spencer, then viceroy of Ireland. In the several Egyptian campaigns he won distinguished honor on the field, and has always been regarded as a most capable officer. Just before his departure for South Africa in 1900 he was in command of the Second Infantry at Aldershot.

Peculiar Currency.

The currency of Abyssinia is somewhat varied, to judge by an account given of it by Count Gleichen in his story of the mission to Menelik.

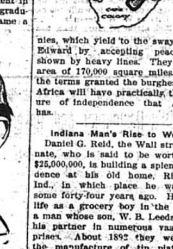
For standard money the people of Abyssinia use the Maria Theresa 1780 dollars, but for small change a very different coin is resorted to. This is no other than a bar of hard crystallized salt, about ten inches long and two and a half broad and thick, slightly tapering toward the end. Five of these bars go for a dollar at the capital.

People are very particular about the standard of fineness of the currency. If it does not ring like metal when struck with the finger nail, or if it is cracked or chipped, they will not take it. It is a token of affection when friends meet to give each other a lick of their respective amolls, and in this way the value of the bar is decreased.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN MAP.

Territory Which the Gallant Boers Have Yielded to the British.

Transvaal and Orange River Colo-

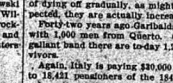


nies, which yield to the sway of King Edward by accepting peace terms, drawn by heavy lines. They have an area of 170,000 square miles. Under the terms granted the burghers, South Africa will have practically the measure of Independence that Australia has.

Indiana Man's Rise to Wealth.

Daniel G. Reid, the Wall street magnate, who is said to be worth about $25,000,000, is building a splendid residence at his old home, Richmond, Ind., in which place he was born some forty-four years ago. He began life as a grocery boy in the store of a man whose son, W. B. Leeds, is now a partner in numerous vast enterprises. About 1892 they went into the manufacture of tin plate. Six years later the tin plate industries were consolidated into a trust, with Reid as president. Later that corporation was absorbed by the steel trust, of which Reid and Leeds are both directors.

Making a Chain.



In making a chain short bars are curved, then the links fastened while soft, and the whole welded into a solid chain.

Suspicious Longevity.

A curious discovery has been made in connection with the veterans of the Italian War of Independence. Instead of dying off gradually, as might be expected, they are actually increasing.

Forty-two years ago Garibaldi sailed with 1,000 men from Quarto. Of this gallant band there are to-day 1,200 survivors.

Again, Italy is paying $30,000 a year to 16,431 pensioners of the 1848 campaign. According to the average rates of mortality four-fifths of them ought to be dead.

To Honor Edgar Allan Poe.

It has been discovered that the building in Richmond, Va., wherein Poe edited the Southern Literary Messenger is still in existence and it is proposed to place a suitable commemorative tablet on its walls.

Ambassador's Nickname.

Michael Herbert, who is coming to this country as British ambassador, is known to all his friends here as "Mungo" Herbert. No one can explain why the nickname was given to Herbert, but he has it.

POULTRY

Poultry Products.

Mrs. Ida Tilson of Wisconsin says that she finds it costs about one dollar per head to properly house fowls. She figures 12 square feet of house room and 24 square feet of shed room to each fowl. She has tried wide and narrow perches side by side and finds that the fowls prefer the wide ones. The improved hen needs a bigger perch than does the hen that was in the Garden of Eden, for she is a bigger fowl. It is a good plan to have the sitting hens in a separate building. Nests should be so arranged that they can be closed by a door at night and thus prevent the hens from roosting on them. It is little work to close these in the afternoon and open them in the morning. To keep the drinking water warm in the winter a hot brick is put under it.

An open scratching shed in winter is better than a scratching room in a house with glass before it. All hens should be provided with a dust bath. The hens should not be kept near cattle and horses, for the mites will go onto cattle and horses. Not more than fifty hens should be kept in a flock.

Q.—Do you have a platform under your roosts?

A.—Platforms are very good, but they must be kept very clean, or insects will get in. So we use sand.

Q.—Should not one have a large scratching room?

A.—Have all you can afford.

Q.—Should not nest boxes be single?

A.—Yes; I would not have a nest box attached to the wall at all.

Q.—How wide do you have your perches?

A.—Four inches wide.

Q.—Is there not danger in feeding too much pepper?

A.—Yes; I feed it only occasionally in the winter.

Q.—Once a fowl need stimulating by pepper and the like.

A.—Not if she is in good health.

Q.—How about feeding cottage cheese to poultry?

A.—In the making of cottage cheese the sour milk should not be allowed to reach a higher temperature than 100 degrees. If too hard, it will kill young turks.

Birds for Fall Shows.

From Farmers' Review: In selecting our birds for the fall and winter shows we get them out in March or April, and when about four months old we pick out a few of the best cockerels—say about twenty—looking well to form, color, comb and legs. These are put in a yard by themselves and are crowded right along with wheat, oats, corn and beef scraps or ground bone fresh, and lots of green grass, millet seed in small quantity and about three weeks before the show add ground flaxseed to the mash. It gives a fine luster to the feathers. Select a like number of pullets and feed in the same way, keeping them by themselves. Now about a week before starting away to the show make your selection from these birds, and make it a point to handle them every day, so that they will not be frightened at the time you take them from the coop. Often a point or two is gained in this way. If you have white birds, wash them in soft water to which a little bluing has been added. Then take a toothbrush and clean the legs, and rub with olive oil and sulphur. Then put in a clean show coop and keep in warm room until dry. Colored fowls do not require the washing, but clean their legs and comb. If you intend to put male and female in same coop mate them several days before. Out of your first selection of twenty cockerels and twenty pullets you can select three or four of each that ought to be winners. Look your birds over carefully to see if black feathers are not where they would disqualify the bird or pile feathers on leg and between toes—Fred Keith, Ingham County, Michigan.

Poultry Points Picked Up.

It is a mistake to imagine that mongrel-bred fowls are hardier than pure-bred, though this opinion seems to be quite generally held. Like a good many other opinions this lacks support from facts. Breeders of fine fowls claim to have demonstrated its fallacy. Under the general conditions of the farm, a thoroughbred will make as strong a showing to stand. Light and heavy fowls should not be kept together. There must be similarity of treatment, and light and heavy fowls do not need the same treatment. Diverse treatment can be secured only by keeping the fowls of the two general classes separate.

One poultryman says: "Never keep fowl longer than the second season; put her on the market in July or August just before she begins to molt." Other poultry men are just as certain that they keep fowls for several years. In both cases we lack data for proof. It is to be hoped that with the use of the trap nests and the experiments being conducted at the agricultural colleges, we shall know more about it before long. There is no reason to doubt that there will be found among our domestic fowls birds that will prove good layers for years, as they have attained considerable age.

A Course of Nature Study.

Cornell University has introduced something of an innovation into its agricultural work in the form of a home course of nature study. The work is under the direction of Professor John Craig. Lesson sheets are sent out to all parts of the state, and are extensively used in the farmers' reading clubs and reading circles. These lesson sheets are on agricultural topics and are followed by examination papers, which are to be filled out and returned. The work has the backing of the legislature of New York, which has made an appropriation to carry it on. There are said to be in excess of 30,000 persons taking part in this scheme for instruction of agricultural students.

AGRICULTURE

Tests for Paris Green.

Without good materials it is impossible to spray successfully. There are about 100 different kinds of spraying materials and some of them are about worthless. This is especially so in such states as Illinois where there are no inspection laws. In many other states the laws make it difficult to sell bogus Paris green by other bogus poisons, and so large quantities of such stuff are dumped on the Illinois markets. One result of this condition is the discouraging of those that attempt to spray. Those buy this bogus material on the market mix it according to known rules, use it as directed, and fail to do any good to their trees. There are several ways of telling good from bogus Paris green. The pure article is light emerald green in color. Put a little on some window glass, rub the glass and as the poison settles down it will remain a light emerald green. If it shows white streaks it is impure. If Paris green is pure it is an impalpable powder. If it is not pure it will cake. If the impure is put on a plate it will not be long in rusting. Another test is to put some ammonia into the Paris green. It will dissolve the pure; it will not dissolve the impure.

Watering Trees.

Unless the owner of trees understands some of the more important principles of growth, there is danger that he will, when applying water, do more harm than good. To apply water in small quantities through the drouthy season is to cause the roots in the ground to turn toward the surface and grow in that direction. Then when the watering is discontinued for any reason the roots dry out much more quickly than if they had not been watered at all. When water is applied to trees it should be in sufficient abundance to soak the ground to a depth of several feet. The roots will then not turn up to get moisture. If it is necessary to apply but little water at a time it should not be put on the surface of the ground. Dig a hole and put in a large piece of drain pipe so that the water being thrown into this pipe will soak deep into the ground. In case of not having a drain pipe or piece of tile, a hole can be made sufficiently deep to act as a reservoir. Let the water soak into the ground from this hole. The idea is to get the water to the roots from some other direction rather than from the surface of the ground.

English Sparrows.

From the Farmers' Review: I would say that according to my observation the house, or English, sparrow is increasing not only in but also outside of the towns. It has become established in large colonies along the neighborhood in which I now live, and I have also made similar observations near Elmhurst, Ill. It seems to limit its nesting to the neighborhood of farms, or at least to roadsides. I have not observed it in the fields where its food being chiefly derived from the road, it naturally prefers to keep near it. As to the value to the agriculture I should say that it is negative in direct than direct. It drives away more useful species of birds, not to much by direct action as it does by occupying the ground. Its food is composed of insects to but a small degree. It is therefore virtually a useless bird to the farmer in this respect. However, seems to me to be an almost impossible feat. Bounties have proven worse than useless, as much money was expended by the state, and many of our useful sparrows were destroyed by mistake.—Ellen Drummond Farwell, Lake county, Illinois.

Co-Operation Among Entomologists.

Recently the entomologists of Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon met to formulate plans for suppressing the injurious insects that infest those states. It is probably the beginning of much co-operation in this matter. As it has been, the authorities in each state have been doing what they could under considerable difficulties. This conference was called to enable the entomologists to talk over their various problems together. Doubtless this alone will be of much help in their ability to take effective measures against the insects. This is especially necessary in the case of such insects as the Codling moth, which has not yet got a firm foothold in the states named. Without doubt all of our states could find much in common for such conferences. Sooner or later we will have to be evolved some general plan of working in the country as a whole, without regard to state boundaries.

Applying Sprays.

The proper way to apply spraying solutions is in a fine mist. This mist should never be applied with enough for the water to drip from the leaves, as that will result in scalding. Here comes the great necessity of experience in spraying. The man that does the work in the best way must know exactly when to stop. The spraying business is thus proved to be developing into a science. It need to be brought that any man could spray if he only had a good outfit and properly mixed materials. As time went on many disasters were reported, which were undoubtedly due to inexperience on the part of the operator. The condition of the atmosphere must also be taken into consideration. If the weather is only such as to wet the leaves, spraying may be done; but if the leaves are dripping it is too wet to spray.

To Dissolve Copper Sulphate.

Copper sulphate cannot be readily dissolved by putting it into a vessel and pouring in the water. The best way to do is to put the copper sulphate in a bag and suspend the bag in water. The copper sulphate, if pure, should be dissolved in from 8 to 10 hours. This caters into the making of what is known as Bordeaux mixture. It is used against fungous diseases, and should be kept ready for use on every farm.